



EI-2690

June 24, 2005

Rec'd 7/19/05

Mr. William Kerr
Parsons Transportation Group
1133 15th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Reference: South Carolina HolRail EIS

Subject: Archival Research on the Coachman Tract

Dear Will:

As requested, please find enclosed one (1) copy of the archival research report prepared by our subcontractor, Carl R. Steen at the Diachronic Research Foundation in Columbia, South Carolina, for your files. As previously discussed in an email dated June 17, 2005, The Coachman tract is not located within the project area for the South Carolina HolRail EIS project.

The Pee Dee still have historic ties to the region even though specific land holdings/grants (with exact boundaries) have not been delineated. (This is why we contacted them in the first place and why consultation should be ongoing during any archaeological investigations.)

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (703) 642-6781 or at S.Bupp@versar.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan L. Bupp".

Susan L. Bupp, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist

W/enclosures
111305.0018.001

received
6/23/05

THE DIACHRONIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

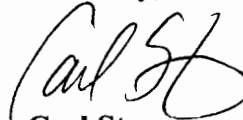
June 20, 2005

Ms. Ruth Trocolli
VERSAR
6850 VERSAR Center
Springfield, Va 22151

Dear Ruth,

I hope this finds you well. Enclosed are two copies of the report on the location of the 1737 Pee Dee reservation that you requested. As I have said before, the 1737 plat you were given is for land on Indian Field Branch, and may be referred to in an 1803 plat. It is not on Four Hole Swamp at the Four Holes community. Thanks for letting me do this interesting research project. If there is anything else you need please let me know.

Sincerely,



Carl Steen

PO Box 50394, Columbia SC 29250
Telephone: 803-929-0294 E-mail: diachronic@aol.com

Does the 1737 Coachman Plat Depict Land in the HolRail Corridor?

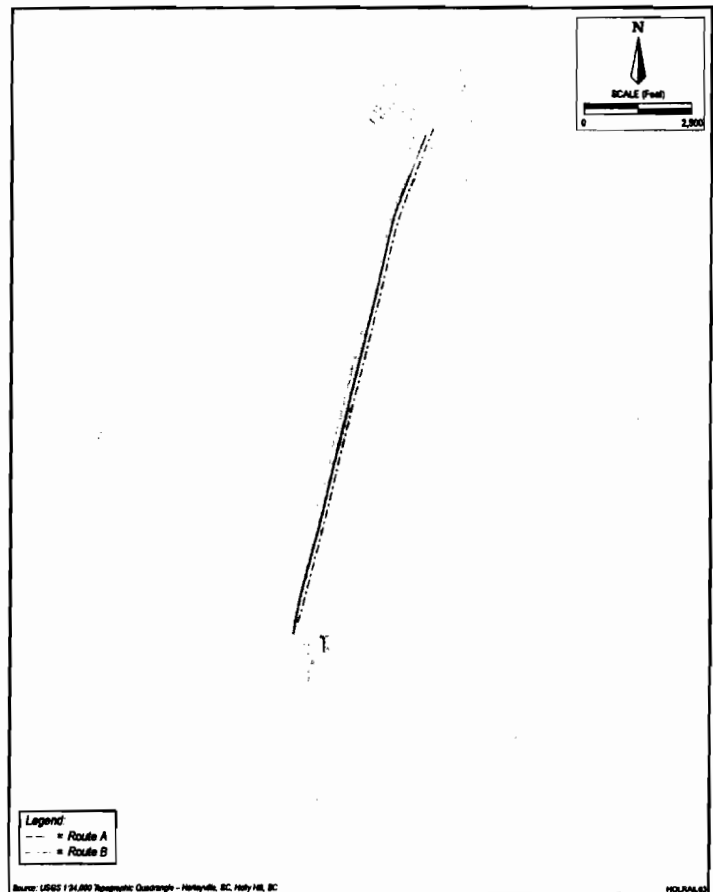
In short, no, the 1737 plat does not depict lands to be affected by the undertaking (Figure 1). But there is reasonably good circumstantial evidence that suggests the area in question, the Four Holes community, may in fact have been a home of the Pee Dee Indians – just a different one.

The Coachman Plat. The project was provided with a reproduction (Figure 2) of a Colonial period land plat depicting 710 acres owned by James Coachman (State Plats 3: 134-135). Adjoining lands were also platted, and their boundaries are included. Two tracts were owned by Samuel Miller (State Plats 2: 494; 3: 363), and a third by Elizabeth Moore, widow of Governor James Moore (State Plats 3: 344). Coachman cut off 100 acres of this land to sell to the state for use as a reservation for Pee Dee and Natchez Indians in 1737 (Charleston Deeds, Book S: 190-192).

The document provided by VERSAR is a copy of a figure from a research collection on the Pee Dee Indians assembled by historian Wes White Taukchiray (Figure 3). It has been modified by another party, and White's original also includes details and notes not seen on the individual plats on file at state archives (Figure 4, right top). In terms of the latter, the original was oriented differently. White changed it to put north at the top of the page. The creek he shows was marked at the property boundaries on the Moore and Coachman plats, but not on the Miller plat. White connected the dots, so to speak. He also shaded in the 100 acres as he understood them. Finally, he added the outlines of the adjoining properties.

The VERSAR plat has additional notes, and one major change: the creek name is said to be "Four Hole Swamp initially called Indian Field Branch." This is incorrect. Indian Field Branch was the name used on all four original plats. This name is first seen in land records dating to 1736, and it is a name that continues to be used into the present day. The name Four Holes Swamp is first seen in documents dated 1707. On the page preceding the Coachman plat the name "Four Hole" is used, so it is clear that both were in use at that time (Figure 4, left).

Detailed maps of the interior of South Carolina were not made until the late 1750s. The name Four Hole Swamp / Creek is shown on the 1758 Gerard DeBrahms Map (Figure 5) and the 1770 Henry Mouzon Map (Figure 6) but Indian Field is not labeled. The earliest map found which uses the Indian Field name is the 1825 Mills Atlas map of Colleton County (Figure 7). It barely extends across the line into Orangeburg County (Figure 8). Mills map of Charleston District shows Four Hole Swamp and the road to Orangeburg



HolRail LLC -
Construction and Operation
STB Finance Docket No. 34421

POTENTIAL ROUTES
Figure 2

Figure 1: Project Corridor

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

The shaded area (100 acres) was (because "The Natchez & Pee Dee Indians here made application to this Government for a small quantity of land for them to live on") sold on the 27th & 28th of March 1738, by James Coachman, to the Public Treasurer & the Province of S.C. - The Treasurer & his heirs to let the Pee dees & Natchez live there for 1000 yrs. (Charleston Deeds, S, 190-192)

"land .. lying .. on Indian Field Swamp .. bounding to the NWward on the Widow Elizabeth Moor's land .. to the SEward on Mr. Samuel Miller", consisting of "710 acres .. laid out unto Captain William Sanders Senior", January 10th, 1736/37 (Colonial Plots Volume 3, pages 134-135). Was sold in 1734 to belong to Benjamin Coachman. January 10th, 1736/37, James Coachman got a duplicate plat. July 13th, 1737, the 710 acres granted to Sanders.

CROATAN - PEEDEE
INDIAN TRIBE
P. O. BOX 357
CORDOVA, SC 29039

"Pee Dee Lake"
Four Hole Swamp
Orangeburg County
(just s. of Holly
Hill, on S.W. corner
of Bowman Quadrangle
(aerobic survey 1942).

She is the
widow of Col.
James Moore.
(died 1724
+32)

WIDOW ELIZABETH
MOOR'S LAND
(Colonial Plats 3:344, March 3rd,
1734; 400 acres)

(grant dated
December 16th,
1731)

FOUR

CREEK

HOLE

710 Acres

by a scale of 20 chains
to an inch

SWAMP

On Sept. 23rd-24th,
1746, James Coachman
sold the 610 acres to
Abraham Dupont for £250
(Charleston Deeds 2C,
pages 154-160).
Who still had 400
acres of it, 8th
March 1759.

(SAMUEL MILLER'S
LAND, Colonial
Plats 2:494;
200 acres, October
29th, 1734)

(grant dated
September 30,
1731)

Abraham Dupont's wife:
daughter of Cornelius

CHIEF BRUNET
CROATAN-PEEDEE
INDIAN TRIBE
P. O. BOX 357
CORDOVA, SC 2

MR. SAMUEL
MILLER'S LAND

Deed Record Book
of
USC Library S.C.

CH

Figure 2: The "VERSAR Plat"

"land .. lying .. on Indian Field Swamp .. bounding to the NWward on the Widow Elizabeth Moor's land .. to the SEward on Mr. Samuel Miller", consisting of "710 acres .. laid out unto Captain William Sanders Senior", January 10th, 1736/37 (Colonial Plats Volume 3, pages 134-135). Was said in 1734 to belong to Benjamin Coachman. January 10th, 1736/37, James Coachman got a duplicate plat. July 13th, 1737, the 710 acres granted to Sanders.

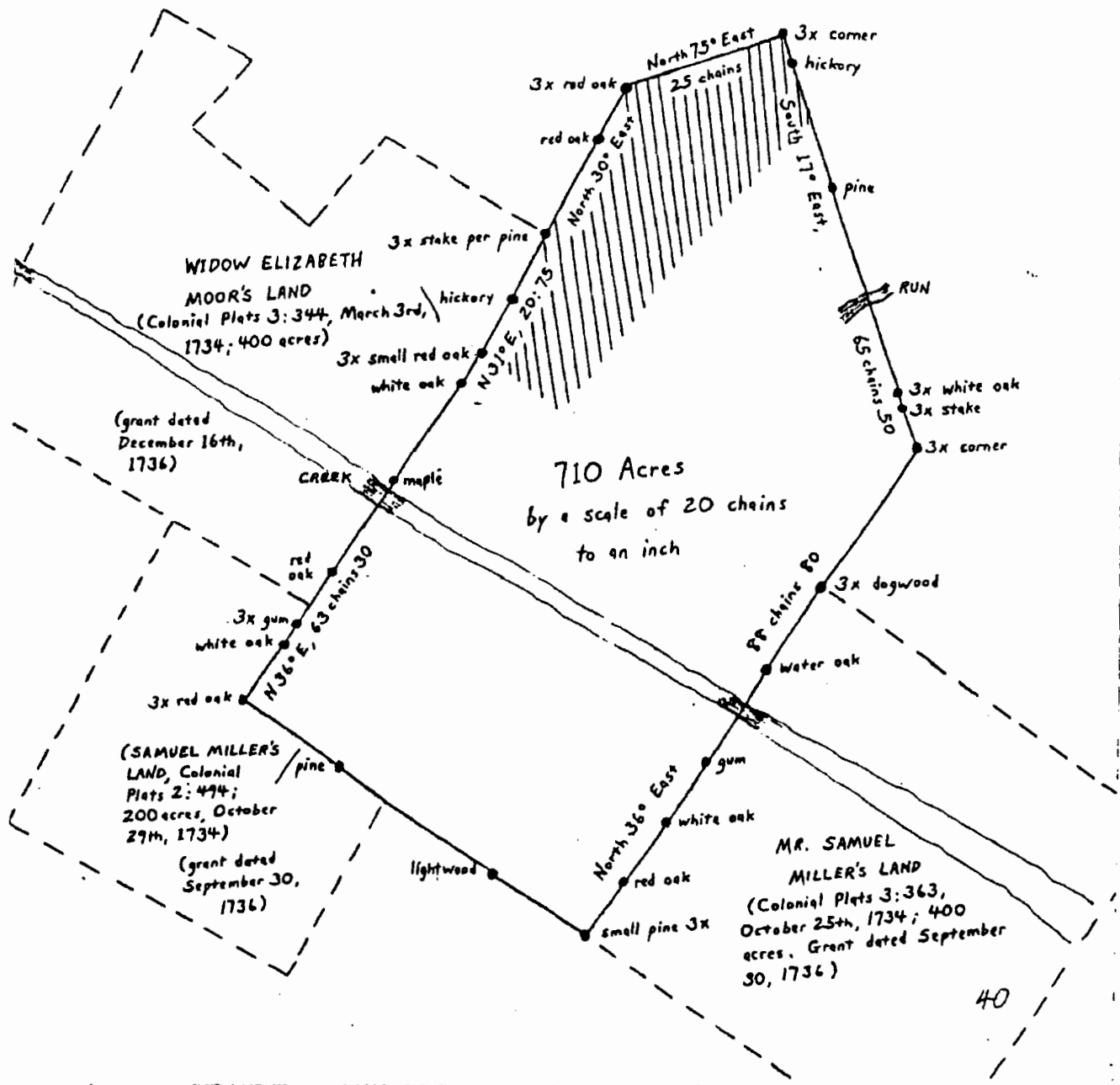
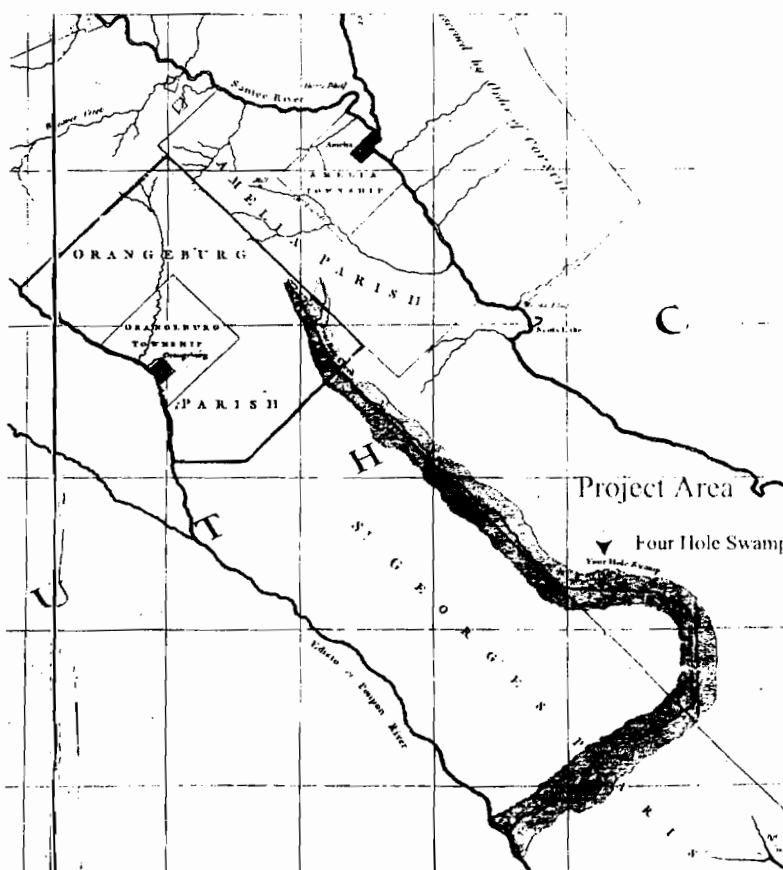


Figure 3: Wes Taukchiray's reconstruction of the Coachman and surrounding properties

(Figure 9). A mid 19th century map also shows the name (Figure 10), and it can be found on the latest topographic maps as well (Figure 11).

A clue to the location of the reservation may be seen on an 1803 land plat for Susannah Hughes. Her land is described as being on "Spring Branch of Indian Field Swamp" (State Plats 36: 462 - Figure 12). One of her neighbors is identified as "Mr. Coachman." Another "Coachman" is mentioned in 1814 as well, but by that time the first James Coachman was probably long dead. His descendants, including James J. Coachman were active in the Georgetown area during the 19th century, but none of them seem to have lived here. As an aside, the spring at the head of Spring Branch is at an important historic site, the home of the Indian Field Methodist Church Camp. Annual camp meetings have been held here since about 1800.



So in short, it is clear that Indian Field *Figure 5: The 1758 DeBrahms Map showing Four Hole Swamp*

and Four Hole are two distinct creek swamps (Figure 11), and have been recognized as such throughout recorded history. The 100 acre reservation depicted on the Coachman plat was not in the project area.

Pee Dee Lake. Wes Taukchiray summarized all of the documentary evidence he could find regarding the location of the remnants of the Pee Dee tribe in his research collection, but did not produce a finished book or article. Later anthropologists J. Michelle Schohn and Melinda Hewitt carried the work another step forward (Schohn and Hewitt 1995). Statements herein are based on the well documented and exhaustive research conducted by Taukchiray, Schohn and Hewitt. Anything in quotes is from a primary document they found.

Taukchiray believes the documentary evidence indicates that the Pee Dee did not stay on their reservation (pg 47). In 1742 they were said to be "over the Four Holes" with some of their number "over Santee River." The following year they were "near Four Holes." The Reservation they were granted was for their use and that of a group of Natchez, who had moved to South Carolina from the Mississippi River in the 1730s. Some of the Natchez were involved in an altercation at "Mr. Fuller's Cowpens about the Four Holes Swamp." A tavern and store there were owned by "one Williams, or William Patten" or maybe "Patteraw." This may have been on Middle Pen Creek, a branch of Four Hole Swamp about 15 miles upstream. There is also a "Cow Castle Creek" on the west side of the swamp a few miles upstream. This name also has roots in the early 18th century. In 1753 at least some of the Pee Dee were still said to be "at Four Holes Swamp." The use of tribal names seems to have ended after the American Revolution.

The Pee Dee fought on the side of the Americans during the Revolution, and like most veterans many received land grants after the war in return. John and Jordan Chavis, for instance, were granted land on Four Hole Swamp and Edisto River. The Federal Census did not recognize Native Americans, referring to them as Free Blacks, Mullatos, or "Persons of Color." But, using the names found during their research into military

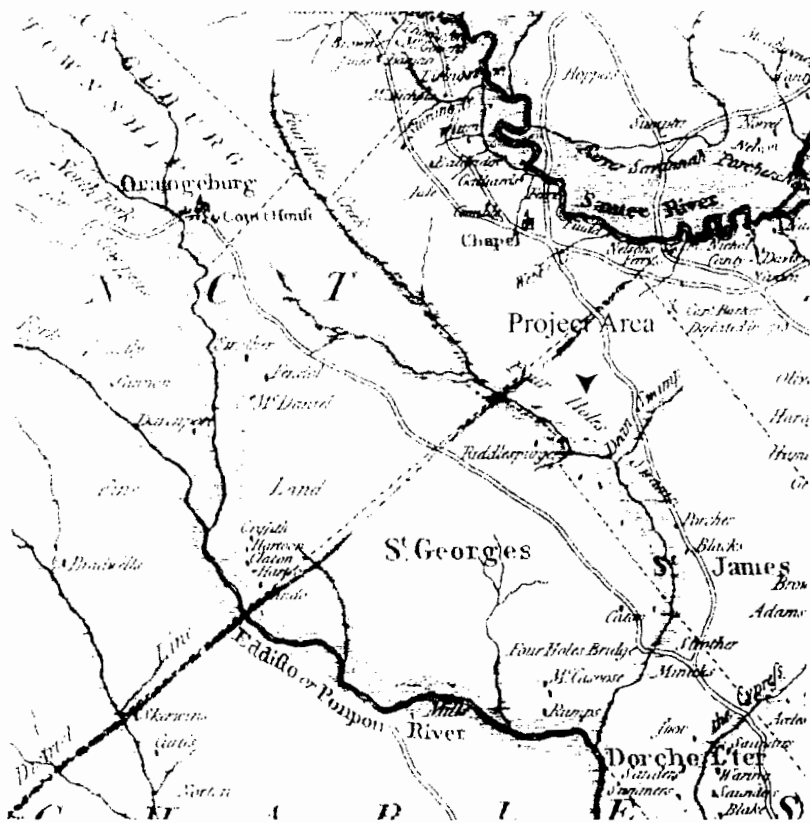


Figure 6: The 1780 Henry Mouzon Map. Indian Field Branch is mapped, but not labeled.

records to guide them to the correct names in the census Schohn and Hewitt documented the presence of Native Americans in the area through the rest of the 18th and 19th centuries, up until the present day.

The modern USGS topo (Figure 13) shows an ox-bow lake near the project area that is marked "Pee Dee Lake." This is named on the 1919 USGS Topo as well (Figure 14). Wes Taukchiray presented an 1801 land deed describing 240 acres "on Pee Dee Branch, waters of Four Holes." Further research shows mentions of the name as far back as 1736, when it is called "Pee Dee River" in a land grant to Mrs. Anna Goodbe (Colonial Plats 2: 414). This name was used until the 1780s, when the reference changed from Pee Dee River to Pee Dee Branch. A 1791 plat (Figure 15) uses the name Pedee.

Since there is another, much more well known Pee Dee River in South Carolina care was taken to be sure they were in fact referring to the one in Orangeburg County.

A James Goodbe recorded a memorial for

300 acres on Four Hole Swamp in 1733 (Colonial Plats 2: 95). James died, and Anna recorded plats for some 1,283 acres in 1736 (Colonial Plats 2: 410, 411, and 414). She remarried in 1738, at which time she retained a 400 acre place called Alexander Springs Plantation (Marriage Settlements 2F: 217). She and her son James accumulated thousands of acres during the 18th century, and a "Goodby's Swamp" is about ten miles upstream from the project area today. Further (but not exhaustive) plat research found examples that specifically identify the location. Figure 15 for instance says "on Pee Dee Branch, Waters of Four Hole Swamp running into Edisto" (State Plats 34: 522).

In summary, the Four Holes area that will be impacted by the project is clearly not the reservation shown on the Coachman plat. It was believed that the name "Indian Field" had been used earlier than "Four Holes" to refer to the same drainage, but this was not the case. Both names have a long history and were used concurrently throughout recorded history. There is some indication that the 1737 reservation tract was near Spring Branch, at or near the site of the Indian Field Church Camp, east of St. George.

A settlement of the Pee Dee Indians that dates back to 1736 or even earlier may have been in the area of the Four Holes community. The long term use of the names Pee Dee Lake, and Pee Dee Branch stands as evidence of this, though further documentary and archaeological research are needed to confirm or deny the assertion. Finding the site of this settlement is of great interest from a research perspective, and is extremely important the descendants of the Pee Dee people.

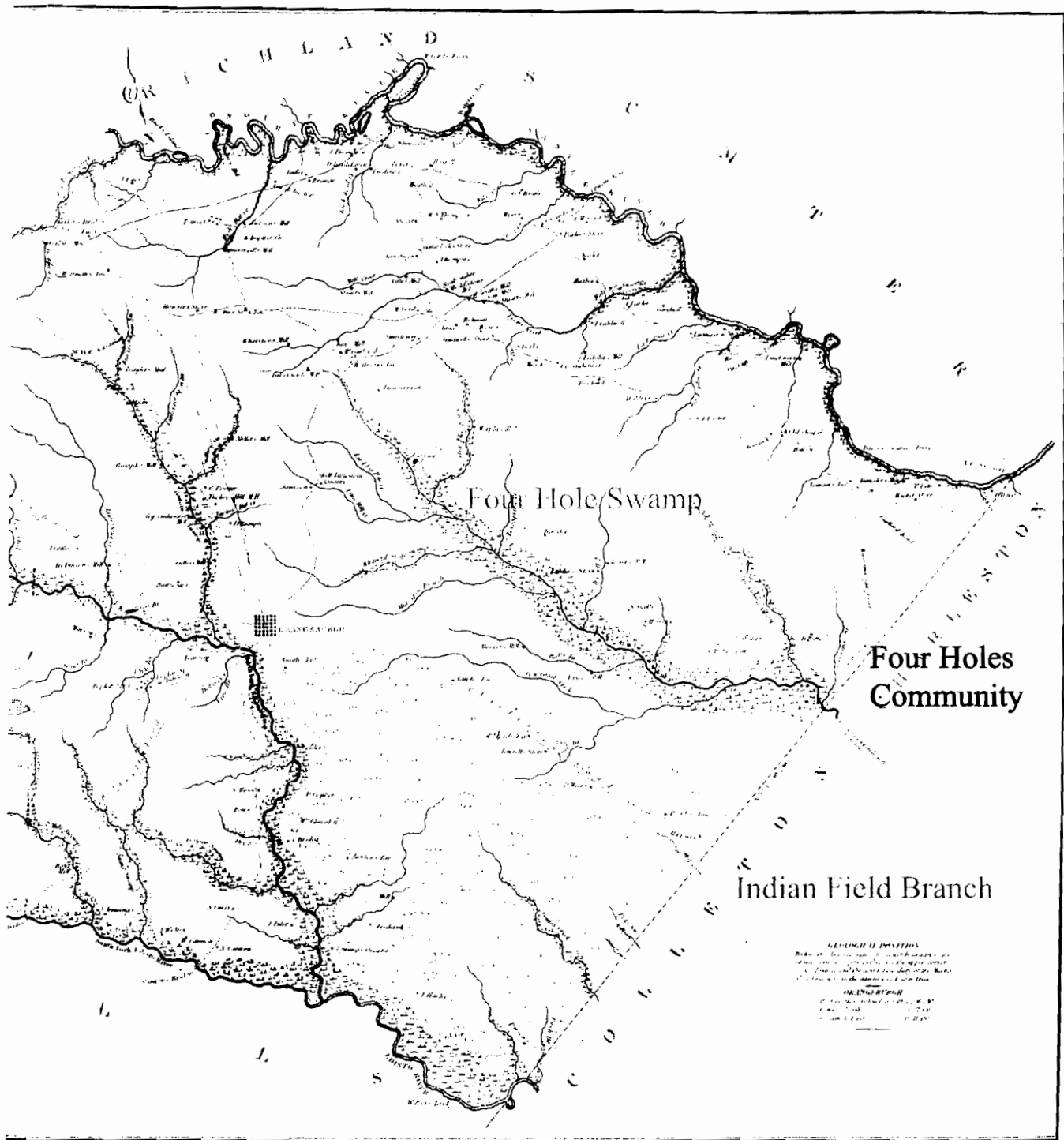


Figure 8: Mills Atlas, 1825, Orangeburg District. Indian Field Branch barely crosses the line.

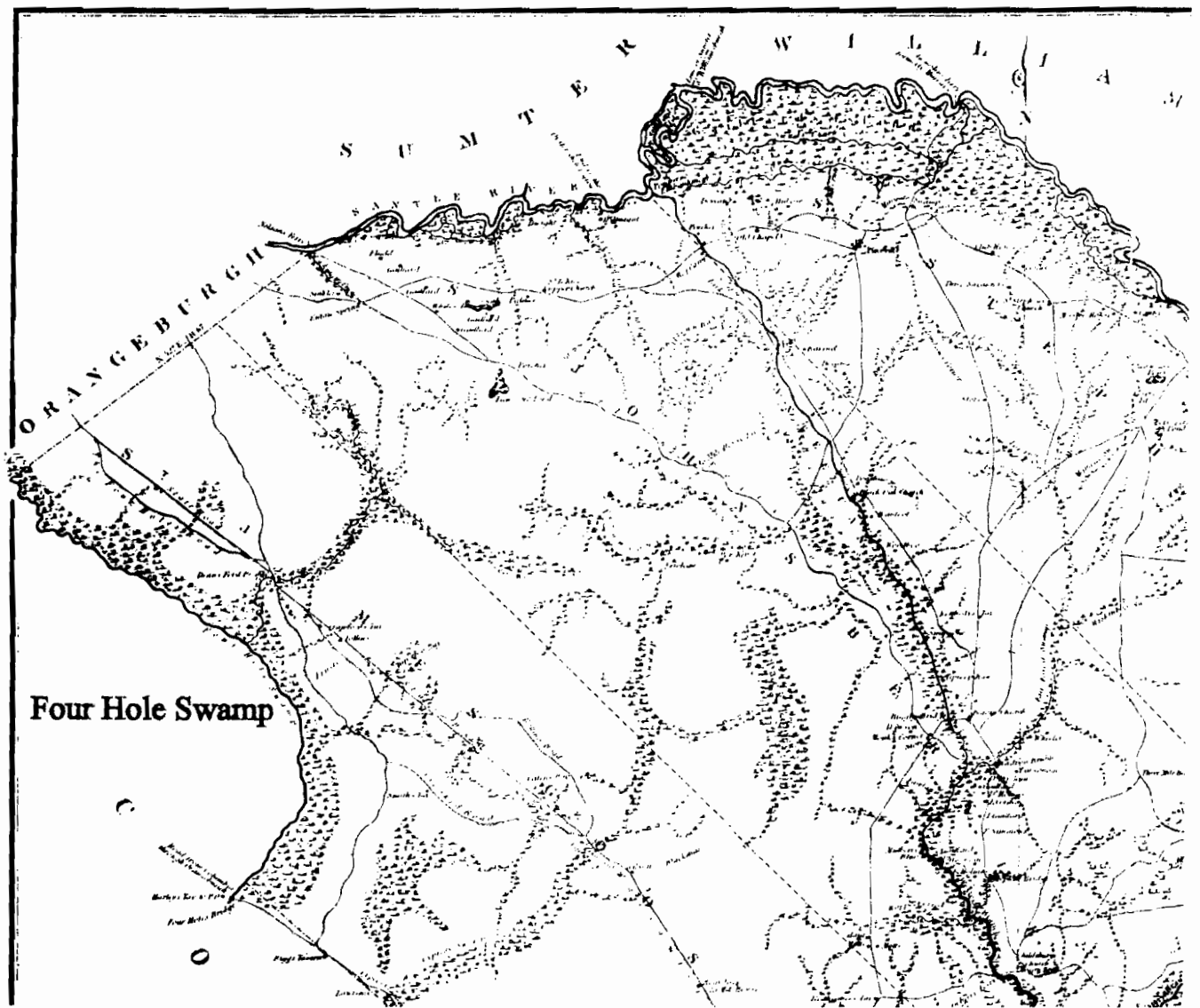


Figure 9: Mills Atlas, 1825, Charleston District

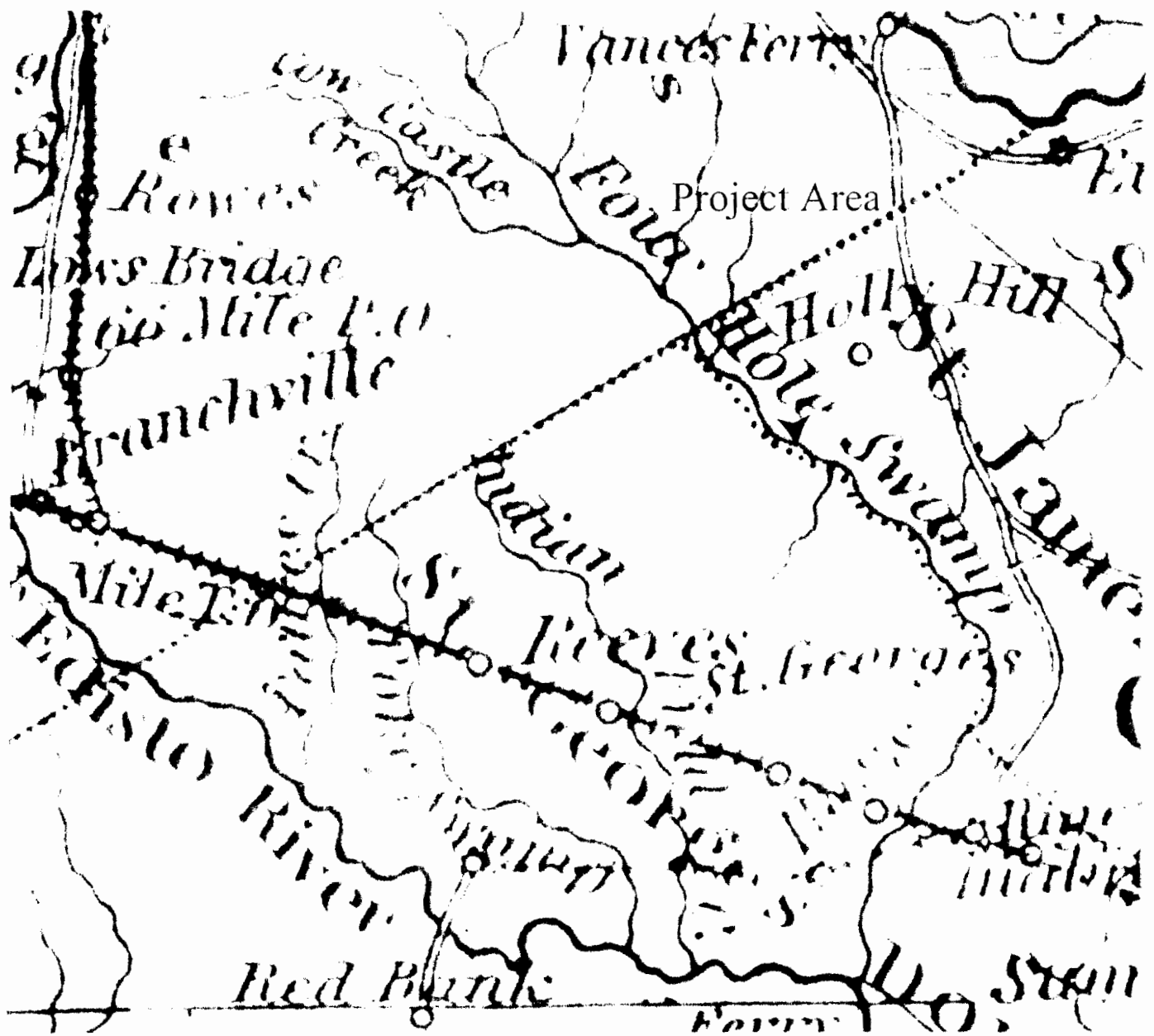


Figure 10: The 1861 Colton Map, showing Indian Field Branch.

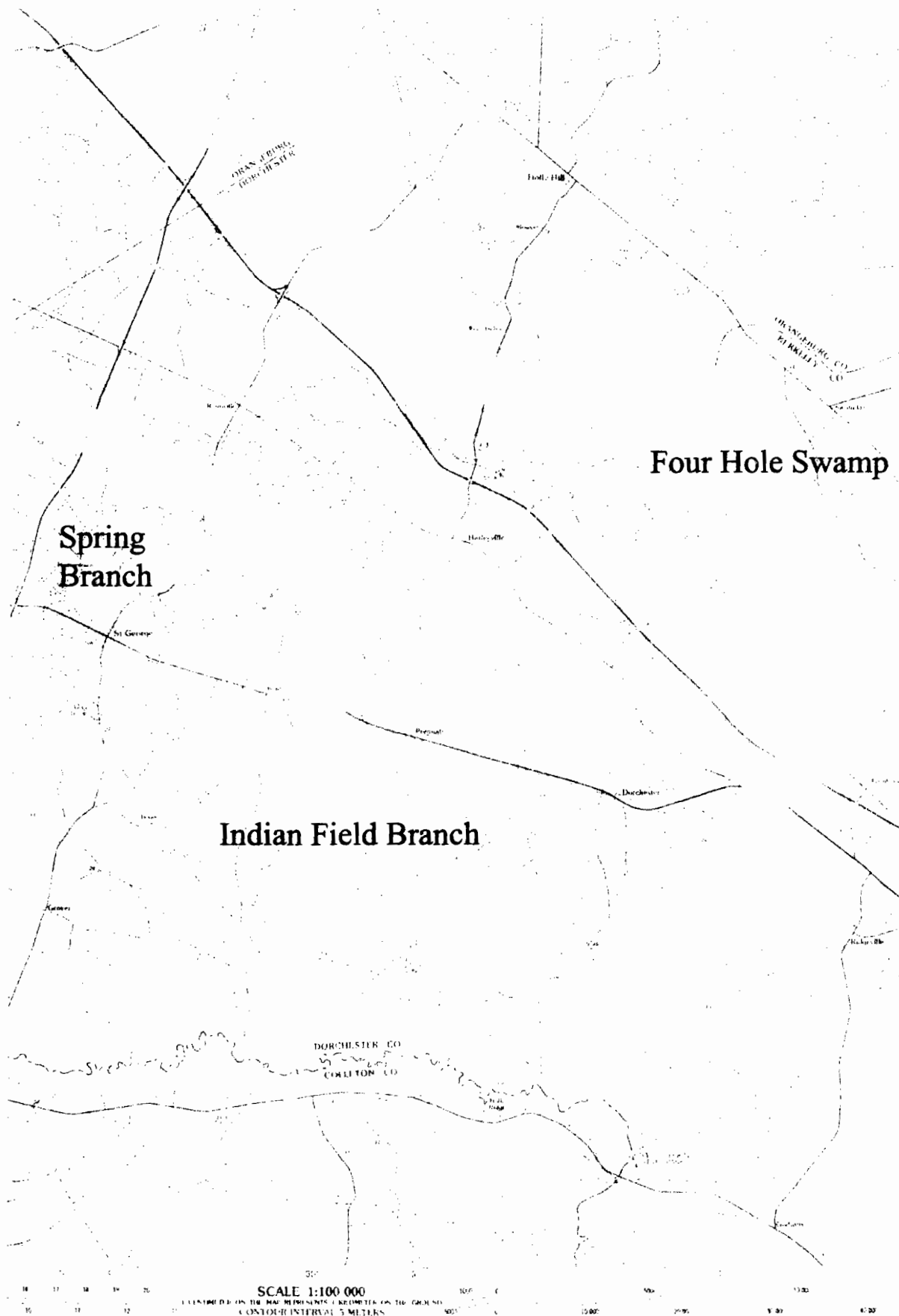


Figure 11: The 1990 1:100,000 USGS Topographic Map, the St George Quadrangle

John M. Sheen D.S. Given under my hands this 1. of Sept 1803.
John Bynum Swr: Gen:

South Carolina

I do hereby
Certify for
Susannah

Hughes a tract
of Land containing

Four Hundred and
fourteen Acres Swr:

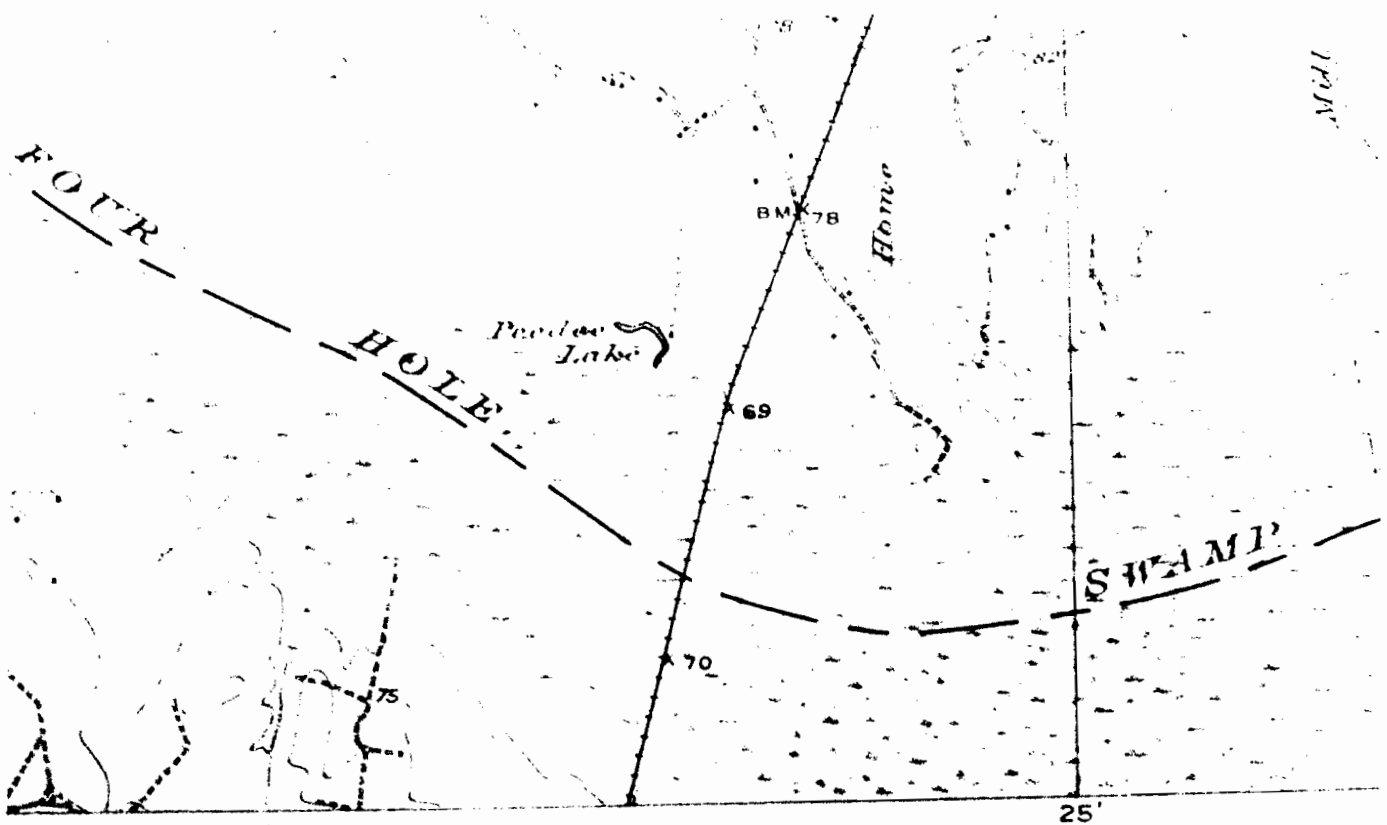
for him the 15. March
1803. Situate in Colleton Land

District on Spring branch Waters of Indianfield Swamp
and hath such four marks buttings & boundings as
the above plat Represents.

Given under my hands this 20. of June 1803.
A. Rumph D.S. John Bynum Swr: Gen:



Figure 12: The Susannah Hughes plat, showing "Mr. Coachman"



Topographic Engineer.
 in charge.
 Wilke, J. H. Wilke, and W. S. Beames.

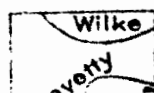


Figure 14: The 1919 USGS Topographic Map, Eutawville 15' Quad

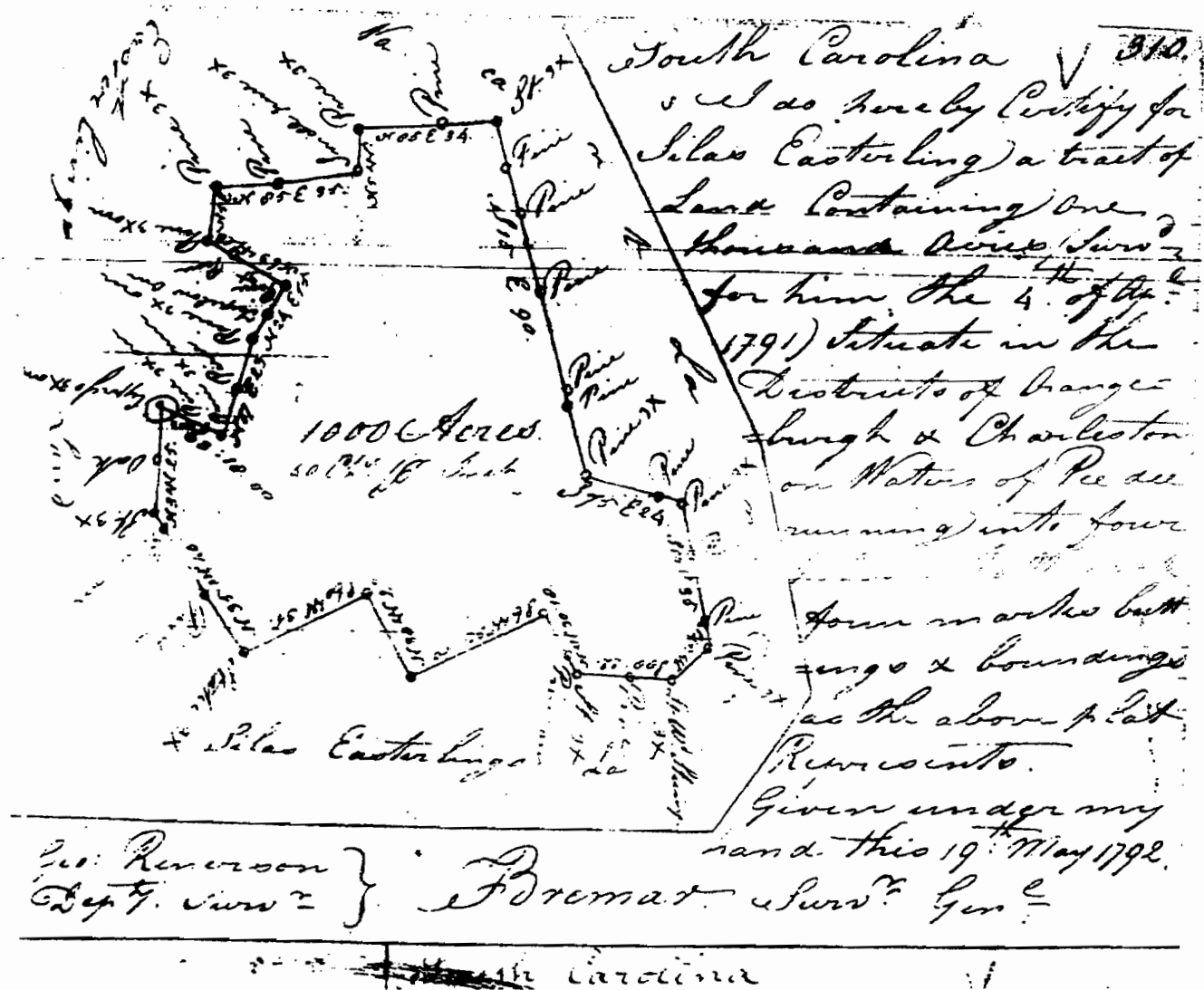


Figure 15: The Silas Easterling plat of 1000 acres on "waters of Pee Dee running into Four Holes."